

[THURSDAY, June 15, 1769.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



THE JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and Sun's
Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

D's Age.	High- Water.	sets H. M.	sets H. M.
THURSDAY 11	6	after 4	34 before 8
FRIDAY 12	7	4	33
SATURDAY 13	8	4	33
SUNDAY 14	9	4	32
MONDAY 15	10	4	32
TUESDAY 16	11	4	32
WEDNESDAY 17	12	4	32

Days 14 Hours 52 min. the 15th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	55. 10d.	Beef per Barrel	45s. 0d.
Flour	16s. 0d.	Pork	90s. 0d.
Brown Bread	16s. 0d.	Salt	2s. 0d.
West-India Rum	35. 10d.	Lohea Tea	4s. 0d.
New-England ditto	25. 5d.	Chocol. per Dos. L.	11. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	56s.	Bees	11. 8d.
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Molasses	15. 10d.	Oak ditto	18s. 0d.

[The Remainder of the Piece from the VIRGINIA
GAZETTE began in our last]

THE M—y want, and it is said
are determined, to tax America at
their pleasure, under much colour,
though without any real design,
of emolument to the nation they
affect to serve; but the mer-
cantile, and through them the manufacturing
part of the kingdom, a people to be sure very
numerous, from a full conviction that every pen-
ny of tax (could it be constitutionally laid upon
America) must necessarily tend to the destruction
of their occupations, and of course render them
unable to support themselves, and consequently to
pay the taxes constitutionally laid upon them, from
such just principles of reason, were much against such
a measure: Therefore the M—y first tried
their hackneyed pens to palliate these reasons, by
asserting the commercial interest of America is so
trifling that it would be better for the nation that
account, if the colonies were sunk in the sea, rather
than the mother country should go to the expense
of protecting them, as they alledge they have
done. The manufacturers, by being more nearly
concerned in interest, like better judges, easily dis-
covered the fallacy of such assertions; they knew,
from long experience, that every penny raised in
the colonies has in the course of the consumption
of their manufactures been brought into Great-
Britain, in almost as little time as the colonists
themselves took to raise it: Therefore the M—y,
with no little art, endeavoured to drive out the
apprehensions that must arise from so striking an
observation, by enforcing another equally destruc-
tive. Of course the nation becomes instantly al-
armed that these consumers, whom they are desir-
ous to keep free from taxation, are, under colour
of such a freedom, attempting to shake off all con-
nection with, and dependence upon, them: And
nothing is so strong an argument in favour of
such a point, as the suggestions of a state of rebel-
lion, rioting, and disobedience to government, in
these people; because, under the persuasion of such
a fact, every manufacturer, and other person con-
nected in interest with the colonies, must naturally
conclude, that such a state of inconnection and
independence, will effectually destroy the very con-
sumption they want to preserve. But when these
representers are pressed with the mildness which
even the severities of their oppressive mea-
sures have been treated with, against such facts,
the Americans are then most ungenerously robbed
of that natural unwillingness to join in open rup-
ture with their mother country; and are described
as a dastardly set of cowardly creatures, consult-
ing bodily safety, rather than persons capable of
acting like men of real spirit, struggling against
the terrible effects of slavery. And in order to secure
this end the more effectually, it seems a ready aid
in argument to report that the colony who first
pointed out and asserted this right of representa-
tion, is now giving up the cause, by returning (as
it is said) to her duty; for it must necessarily give
a quieting satisfaction to the murmuring manu-
facturers, &c. to hear that such unnatural differences

are tending to a happy conclusion, and therefore they
readily embraced the expectations of concessions
from America, however falsely they may be set
about. And if such a report should have its other
intended effect, that of intimidating the more north-
ern colonies into a tacit submission, as Virginia is giv-
ing up, to the violations, offend to be sure the whole
m—l scheme is completed. But I hope the
time is not long before Great-Britain and the sister
colonies will be fully convinced that Virginia as
Rill, as she has ever been, in actual duty to her
mother country, in the very continuance of her
claim to the constitutional rights of the realm.
I am much mistaken if she is as yet either so cor-
rupt, or composed generally of such servile dispo-
sitions, as to give up those liberties, too sacred
ever to be bartered for frothy syllabubs thrown
into any misrepresentation, or parted with by any
mode of NIL DICIT, however artfully insinuated.
I think I know her firmness, and therefore can en-
tertain but little dread of her virtue in preserv-
ing it.

There is it seems a pretended advantage to be
derived from these taxes, that of relieving the
heavy load of public debts; but how weak is such
a pretence! The man indeed who knows when
he taxes that he neither pays nor feels the imme-
diate effects of them may, from such pleasing pro-
spect, swallow such arguments down in a full
draught, but how can the poor manufacturer relish
them, when he sees the very shilling he used to
get, paid away by a tax in support of officers and
m—l dependents that are to collect and grind it
out of the distressed American, who must through
necessity manufacture his own clothing or perish,
because he pays in a tax the very money he used
purchase such clothing with. Now for God's
sake what will the end of all this be? If the
manufacturer cannot suppose himself and family by
the produce of his labour, is it reasonable to think
he can abide in such a nation? And if he is on
that account obliged to remove, will not his re-
moval be a diminution of the strength of that
nation? Certainly a turn like this is as much to
be dreaded now as it was in the days of Harry the
VIII. which Shakespeare describes in his play cal-
led after that prince, when he puts into the
mouth of one of his Nobles the following words:

It doth appear—for upon this taxation,
The clothiers not able to maintain,
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The spinners, corders, fullers, who,
Unfit for other life, compell'd by hunger,
And lack of other means, in desperate manner
are all in uproar.

If such an evil then is kept on foot by mere ne-
cessity, will not the Americans, depressing into
slavery, give greater force to it by their own vo-
luntary avoidance of the consumption of such ma-
nufactures? Indeed they will, indeed they must;
for a horse, though under the necessity of drinking
sometimes, it instead of those pleasant streams
which he used to quaff, the waters that he shall be
led to are bittered and made unpalatable to his
relish, must certainly seek some other pool, or pre-
fer his death by thirst, rather than to take such a
disagreeable draught. From hence then should
prudence point out, that the danger of a foreign
enemy will be most likely brought in upon the
more vital part of the kingdom when thus weaken-
ed, a policy truly consistent with the experience
that we have of our common enemy. France will
not then pursue her schemes of universal monar-
chy, by hazarding another peddling in America
for it, when she sees she can do the business so
much nearer home, through the impolicy of the
state managers, that of weakening their own
strength by lessening their numbers, by the most
cogent of all reasons, mere necessity.

As to the pretence of obliging America to con-
tribute towards her own protection, was this real-
ly the motive of endeavour, can a people so sen-
sibly feeling as Great-Britain must be, see the ad-
vantages that her American colonies are of to
her, and ever be justly persuaded that such a pro-
tection is any other than to her own particular
emolument; when she, in all instances, must be

satisfied, that every penny raised in America has
constantly, and will continually, centre in her own
nation, by means of this very consumption of their
manufactures? Why then tax a people (had they
the right) to drive them from the cultivation of
lands into the real necessity of manufacturing to
support and preserve themselves? I shall say but
little as to the implied slavery in this right of tax-
ation from this plea of protection, notwithstanding
it is a compensation demanded out of the rule
of all justice, and by much to inadequate for any
kind of protection whatever; for freedom to a
Briton is certainly the very soul of his being, and
what advantage can that protection be of to a
man who shall pay his soul for it? As to that
other argument of making America provide for
the delegated powers set over her, that they may
be independent as to her particular modes of re-
warding, and not be accountable to them for any
measures in government, how m—ly specious is
such a pretence! when in all the records of past
times, when government had its due form, no
history can give testimony of a people in a better
and more orderly disposition than these Americans
always have been, during this implied account-
ability and dependent state of their governors,
perhaps the only true British security for a good
behaviour in any part of the realm.

I am shock'd to think of the imprudence of the
measures taken to bring things to such a crisis, I
speak not of any advantage that may be gained
by foreign powers in America, for that is mere
idle chimera. A Briton in America disdains de-
potism in his very heart, and it is therefore that
he prefers death, rather than submit even to a
domestick arbitrariness; but I reflect upon the ar-
guments frequently urged by unthinking writers
against the right to the freedom in nature; where
with unparalleled absurdity they boldly advance
all right lies in the superiority of power. It is
such a doctrine as this that makes me shudder at
the declining period of any empire that espouses
it, because in the observed course of things, this
right lying only in the superiority of power, will
forever glide from the stronger to the weaker, and
with a rapidity in proportion to the irremediable
measures that are pursued; for lest a mother destroy
her children, or depress them into slavery, that
action, as soon as effected, must weaken her strength,
and to be sure shorten the period of her own existence:
And when she lays herself under the necessity of
giving up a pretended right, if that is not done
with all due concern, before the natural attach-
ment of her children to her shall cool from her
endeavours to oppress them, what may not be the
consequences! as it seems to be an indisputably re-
ceived truth that, that country in which freedom and
liberty is most cultivated, if large enough in extent,
will presently become equal in number to any despo-
tick empire in the world. *Ubi libertas ibi patria.*
All nature covets freedom, and millions will resort
where it is to be enjoyed; and amongst rational
beings a superiority in number will quickly pro-
duce such a superiority in power, that even the au-
thors of such a doctrine will be sorry for, if that
is to be the only criterion in the determinations of
right. Therefore, before the sore shall gangrene
too much, how salutary, must it be in any wrong
doer to confess the error, with a resolution to a
perfect silence on such a point. But this, we are
told, would be beneath the dignity of P—t.
However, many valuable statutes have repeatedly
demonstrated that it has not been beneath the dig-
nity of P—s in P—t, whose memories are even
now revered in the very reading them. I think
I see a *quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat*
in any one that holds out a punillio in support
of his violations of truth and justice. But what
can we expect when the debauches of MIGHT
are carried so high as to demand a general pro-
stration at the feet of OPPRESSION! However,
I will hope that no true American will kneel down
and give up his great coat, when the clouds are
lowering with rain.

*Dico tibi verum libertas optima rerum
Nunquam servili sub nexu vivito fili. G. Buchanan*
B—E—

L O N D O N,

March 4. They write from Jamaica, that notwithstanding every effort of the merchants, it has hitherto been found impracticable to recover the Spanish coast and main trade, so fatally lost to the British nation by the late establishment of cutters in the West Indies, to prevent the Spaniards carrying on a contraband trade with the English.

March 28. It is reported that some news is expected to be brought by the first ships that arrives here from a certain quarter, that will strangely affect the affairs of a very great body of people in this city.

April 6. We have the pleasure to acquaint the public, that Lord Chatham is now in better bodily health, than he has been for 4 or 5 years past; and that his mental faculties are as strong as ever, which the world will soon be convinced of in a cause, that will add a greater lustre to his character, than all the former great events which have been achieved by his superlative oratory.

A military Gentleman in the East-Indies, [Lord Clive] is said to have lost 75,000l. by the failure of the French East-India Company.

On Wednesday the late High Sheriff of a northern county, was ordered into custody.

April 14. Yesterday, about half past nine, the Election for Middlesex came on at Brentford. The candidates were Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Luttrell, Mr. Roach, and Mr. Sergeant Whitaker.

When Col. Luttrell was nominated, there was much hissing and much clapping; Mr. Sergeant Whitaker's nomination was heard with a dead silence; Mr. Wilkes's with a very loud acclamation; and Mr. Roach's with a very loud laugh.

After the writ, and the act of parliament against bribery and corruption were read, and the sheriff sworn, the Hon. Mr. Fox, eldest son of Lord Holland, put up Col. Luttrell. The Friends of the two principal candidates behaved with great civility to each other upon the hustings.

Previous to the election, above 100 gentlemen voluntarily offered to take the poll for Mr. Wilkes; and the service of forty was accepted.

We are told that a certain candidate for the county of Middlesex actually made his will, in case of accidents.

The whole was conducted with great tranquillity and regularity. After the poll was over, a number of horsemen, with colours flying, and music playing, attended by several thousand people, went through St. James's-street, the Strand, and over London-bridge to the King's-Bench, to congratulate Mr. Wilkes on his success.

Yesterday the publicans, all the way from Knightsbridge to Brentford, sold their beer at 3d. per pot, which they said was in honour to Mr. Wilkes.

The concourse of ladies in carriages yesterday, at Brentford, was really astonishing.

At night the inhabitants of all the principal streets illuminated their houses, the bells of several churches were rung, and every measure exhibited to testify their joy on the occasion, which was concluded with great prudence and decorum.

April 15. Yesterday the sheriffs of London were ordered to make their return of the writ for Middlesex, which not being accepted, they were directed to amend their return, and make their report this morning.

It is now said the return will not be altered, as the sheriffs in that case will be liable to be prosecuted for perjury.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Bedford arrived in town, being sent for on purpose to attend at the Privy Council, held at St. James's, on Business of great importance.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Catham, it is now said, will be appointed to a principal office in the new administration, which is talked of as to take place in a few days.

Some gentlemen, versed in politics, are of opinion, that instead of the Bill of Rights, it would be more effectual to employ the axe. [Properly applied it might save the Nation.]

We hear that a very great man has lately, to the very great satisfaction and surprise of his friends, expressed himself very much in the favour of a certain popular gentleman.

Yesterday the election and return of Mr. Wilkes, as member of Middlesex, was declared void; and this day that gentleman again solicited the votes and interest of his friends.

The house of commons, which was very full yesterday continued sitting very late, and met again this day.

We hear that the debates in a great house last night were carried on with the greatest warmth ever known in that (once) respectable society.

It was this morning positively asserted, that the freeholders of a certain county, have resolved on presenting petitions to each branch of the Legislature next week, respecting the member of their choice, and also what they apprehend to be their own right.

Many persons are of opinion, that a petition will not be received by one branch of the Legislature.

This morning there was a great resort of respectable gentlemen at the apartment of John Wilkes, Esq; in the King's-bench prison.

The news of the quadruple alliance of the courts of Spain, France, Austria and Prussia, was brought over from Paris by the British envoy, about five weeks ago; ever since which time our ministry have been concerting proper measures to avail themselves of so glorious an opportunity of approving themselves worthy of the name of Englishmen, and lords and masters of the sea.

April 15. We are informed that accounts have been received here of an army of 70,000 Turks and Crim Tartars being defeated by 25,000 Russians, —that one half of the former had been killed or taken, and that the latter did not lose a thousand men. The Amsterdam Gazette, however, relates the action in a very different manner; —by advices from Jassy, the seat of the Hospodar of Moldavia, in which the Russians are said to have had 30,000 men killed, and 23,000 prisoners, and that the Tartars had destroyed all New Servia.

A great change in the ministry is hourly expected. —The Duke of Bedford, Earl Grosvenor Viscount Warrington and Mr. Russell will resign, and the

Rockingham party will take the lead in the new administration. —The Marquis is said having engaged to withdraw his support from a certain popular Gentleman prisoner; —this new arrangement has been determined upon while the Earl of Cornwall and his noble brother were dividing the state between them.

It is also said that a firm coalition has taken place between the Grenville and Rockingham parties.

April 16. The city is in a violent ferment; Col. Luttrell has taken his seat for the county of Middlesex, tho' Mr. Wilkes had a majority of 874 votes. The division of the House, Pensioners and Placemen, (every man) 199. Against Luttrell, 145; difference 54. How this will end no body knows, but the Freeholders of Middlesex threaten to take possession of the House of Commons, and declare they will not pay the land-tax.

We hear the Earl of Chatham has had a relapse of his gout, and is now laid up with it in both his hands and feet.

[If the Writers of the Letters sign'd Friends to true Commerce, will please to apply to the Printer, or let him know how to direct to them, they may be entirely satisfied.]

B O S T O N,

June 8. It is said that a vessel arrived at Halifax brings advice, that the mob in London went to the House of Commons and demanded Col. Luttrell who made his escape out of a back window; that they afterwards pulled down his house, on which the parliament was prorogued, and the management of American affairs remitted to the ministry, whose past conduct with regard to the colonies was highly approved of.

B O S T O N, June 1.

YESTERDAY being the Anniversary of the Day appointed by the Royal Charter for the Election of Counsellors for this Province, the Great and General Court or Assembly met at the Court House in this Town at Nine o'clock in the Morning, when the usual Oaths were administered to the Gentlemen who were returned to serve as Members of the Honourable House of Representatives, who also subscribed to the Declaration: —

Immediately after the House of Representatives had taken the Oaths, &c. required by Act of Parliament, they appointed a Committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor, who waited on his Excellency accordingly, with the following Message.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Great and General Court or Assembly of this Province, being once more convened, by virtue of the Authority vested in you by his Majesty, and according to the Royal Charter: The House of Representatives, think it their indispensable Duty, under the present Aspect of Affairs in the Province, on their Part, to claim that constitutional Freedom, which is the Right of this Assembly, and is of equal Importance with its Existence.

We take this Opportunity to assure your Excellency, that it is the firm Resolution of this House, to promote to the utmost of their Power, the Welfare of the Subject, and to support his Majesty's Government within this Jurisdiction: To make a thorough Inquiry into the Grievances of the People and have them redressed: To amend, strengthen and preserve the Laws of the Land: To reform illegal Proceedings in Administration, and support the public Liberty. These are the great Ends for which this Court is assembled.

A Resolution so important demands a Parliamentary Freedom in the Debates of this Assembly: We are therefore constrained, thus early to remonstrate to your Excellency, That an Armament by Sea and Land investing this Metropolis, and a military Guard, with Cannon pointed at the very Door of the State-House where this Assembly is held, is inconsistent with the Dignity, as well as that Freedom with which we have a Right to deliberate, consult and determine.

The Experience of Ages is sufficient to convince, that the military Power is ever dangerous, and subversive of a free Constitution.

The History of our own Nation affords Instances of Parliaments, which have been led into mean and destructive Compliances, even to the surrendering their Share in the supreme Legislative, through the Awe of Standing Armies.

His Majesty's Council of this Province have publicly declared, that the military Aid is unnecessary for the Support of civil Authority in the Colony: Nor can we conceive that his Majesty's Service requires a Fleet and Army here, in this Time of the most profound Peace.

We have a Right to expect, that your Excellency will, as his Majesty's Representative, give the necessary and effectual Orders, for the Removal of the abovementioned Forces, by Sea and Land, out of this Port, and the Gate of the City, during the Session of the said Assembly.

The Committee reported that his Excellency did not think proper to consider this Message, till the House should make choice and present to him their Speaker, after which he should consider the Message as coming from the House. Whereupon the Motion was made and the House came into the following Resolutions and Protefts.

In the House of Representatives, May 31, 1769.

WHEREAS their late Majesties King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, in the third Year of their Reign, did by their Royal Charter ordain and grant, for themselves, their Heirs and Successors, That on the last Wednesday in the Month of May every Year, there should be convened, held and kept by the Governor of this Province for the Time being, a Great and General Court or Assembly, for such important Purposes, as in the said Royal Charter are expressly mentioned.

And in the said Charter it is particularly established and ordained, That Yearly once in every Year forever thereafter, the Number of Eight and Twenty Counsellors or Assistants, shall be, by the Great and General Court or Assembly, newly chosen: Which Election of Counsellors or Assistants by the General Assembly, as well as the Elections of a Speaker and a Clerk of the House of Representatives, by the said House, have always been made on the said last Wednesday of May, annually:

And whereas the said Great and General Court or Assembly is now convened by the Authority of his Majesty, according to the said Royal Charter.

RESOLVED, That this House as one Branch of the same, in Duty and Loyalty to his Majesty, as well as in regard to their own just Rights and Privileges, will to the utmost of their Power, support and maintain a Constitutional Freedom in their Elections, Debates and Determinations.

RESOLVED, As the Opinion of this House, That the keeping an armed Force by Sea and Land, in this Metropo-

lis, and within the Harbour of the same, while the General Assembly, by his Majesty's Command, is here convened, is a Breach of Privilege, and inconsistent with that Dignity and Freedom, with which they have a Right to deliberate, consult and determine.

RESOLVED, That this House proceed to take their Part in the Elections of the Day, from Necessity, and in strict Conformity to the Royal Charter: Having before claimed their Constitutional Freedom, and now protesting, That their thus proceeding, while the aforesaid Forces are suffered to remain in the Metropolis, where the General Assembly is convened, is not to be considered as a Precedent in any Time hereafter, or construed as a voluntary receding of this House from their Constitutional Claim.

Then the House made Choice of Mr. Samuel Adams for their Clerk, and afterwards they chose the Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; their Speaker, who was presented to the Governor and approved, after which his Excellency sent the following Answer to the Message of the House:

Gentlemen, I have no Authority over his Majesty's Ships in this Port, or his Troops within this Town; nor can I give any Orders for their Removal. May 11. FRA. BERNARD.

In the Afternoon the General Assembly met at the Court House, and elected the following Gentlemen Counsellors for the ensuing Year, viz.

For the late Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay.

The Honourable Samuel Danforth; Isaac Royall; John Erving; William Brattle; James Bowdoin; Thomas Hubbard; Harrison Gray; James Knefel; Royal Tyler; James Pitts; Samuel Dexter; Joseph Gerrish; Thomas Sanders; John Hancock; Artemas Ward; Joseph Hawley; Benjamin Greenleaf; John Henshaw, Esquires.

For the late Colony of Plymouth. Gamael Bradford; James Otis; Jeremiah Bowers; William Sever, Esquires.

For the late Province of Maine. John Hill; Nathaniel Sparhawk; John Bradbury, Esquires.

For Sagadahock. Jeremiah Powell, Esq;

At Large. Benjamin Lincoln; Walter, Spooner, Esquires.

Joseph Hawley, Esq; declined going to the Board.

The Gentlemen who were of the Council last Year, and now left out are, the Hon. Thomas Flucker; Nathaniel Popes; Timothy Paine; John Worthington, Esquires.

The List of Counsellors chosen Yesterday being this Day, agreeable to the Direction of the Royal Charter, presented to the Governor, his Excellency was pleased to consent to the Election of the Gentlemen before-named, except the 11 mark'd thus [*] Mark; were not of the Council last Year.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, AS I have nothing in immediate Command from His Majesty to lay before you, I shall at present only recommend to you to give your earliest Attention to the business of the Province. This is got into such an Arrear, that it will require the utmost Diligence to get it done, within the usual Time generally allotted to this Session. What I shall have to point out to you will be communicated by separate Messages.

I shall be ready to concur with you in all Measures proposed for the Good of the People that are consistent with the invariable Rule I have laid down of not departing from the Duty I owe to the King. The Service of the Crown and the Interest of the People are Objects very compatible with each other: they must be so under a Monarch, who makes the general Welfare of all his Subjects the sole End of his Government. It shall not be my Fault, if this Coalition of Duties is not as apparent as it is real.

Council-Chamber, June 1, 1769. F. BERNARD.

B O S T O N, June 5.

Messieurs EDWARDS and GILL, I herewith send you the best account I can collect of what was said to the Governor by two gentlemen at the Council the next day after the election of Counsellors; the occasion of it every body will know, and it will sufficiently appear by the addresses themselves, the substance of which, upon a critical inquiry, I understand was as follows, viz.

The Hon. Wm. B. B. Esq; address,

May it please your Excellency,

THE Province Charter vests your Excellency with a Right of Negative upon the Election of the Council, and you have been pleased to exercise it upon me: You are not obliged to give your Reasons for so doing, and I ask none. You are accountable in this Matter only to God and your own Conscience, and I hope they will absolve you. I have the Pleasure to inform your Excellency, that notwithstanding I have fallen under your Frowns, (with what Justice your Excellency can best tell) I had the unanimous Suffrage of both Houses, and with it their joint Approbation of my Conduct, which gives me the highest Satisfaction, and will be at least a Balance for your Displeasure. I take this Occasion to acknowledge my Obligations to the Honourable Board, and to thank them for every Expression of their Regard. With great Sincerity I wish your Excellency and your Family well, and with equal Sincerity I wish you Happiness in this State, and everlasting Happiness in the future one.

The Hon. J. M. B. Esq; address,

YOUR Excellency has thought proper to confer upon me a Mark of Distinction, which I should think it a Happiness to be entitled to, I say a Happiness, because your Excellency is such a Judge and Rewarder of Merit, that your Favours of this Sort have always been in Consequence of it, and afford a pretty good Proof of their being something valuable in the Persons on whom they are bestowed. — All the Observation I shall make on this Mark of your Distinction is, that under such Circumstances as have occasioned it, your Excellency's Confusion is Praise, is an Honour to the Man who is the Subject of it, and the best Evidence that he has done his Duty.

To both which Addresses 'tis said that very coarse and vulgar Replies were made.

The following Lines written extempore on a late Occasion, we hope need no Apology for being made public.

FROWN'D into private Life, while some may moan, Their blasted Titles, and their Honour gone; Yet Bowdoin! Thou the People's Praise shalt meet While, best of Titles! Virtue's thy Retreat: For out of Place, an honest Man shall find 'What in, no Villain reaches, Peace of Mind.

After Verres had done the noble Feat of last Wednesday, he gave a very edifying Lecture to the Council on his own Dignity and Importance, and on the Respect due to his exalted Virtues and Character. — I am, says he, the King's R—p— I am Sir Francisco Bernardino, B—t. I expect you treat me as such. I expect of you the Regard and Submis-

tion due to me as your Superior from you, both in and out of Court behind my Back, corresponding When he had finished his speech, he surveyed them round reflecting on what he thought the Devil in Milton, he—griev'd This Anecdote may be depend will make his own Reflections on NEW POR

The Merchants of this morning, to take into consideration to them from the Merch to the restraining the import modities, until some late A posing Duties on certain ANNAPO

The General Assembly of this Province to Tuesday the 21st Day of June Excellency the Governor in Council, day the 21st Day of July next.

On Monday Afternoon arrived his Lord Baltimore, Capt. Mitchell, Esq; our Governor, with his Lady.

PHILADELPHIA

Extract of a letter from

"I returned from France tour tho' short, was agree Letters are now translated translator is a man of the fi learning in Paris. In the tion, he has bestowed a num um upon Mr. Dickenfon, opinion. "The Roman O

"than the Pennsylvania Far very rapidly in France. I or two ago from the Gent them, in which he tells ne young man as I am, he wo America, in order to pay hi Dickenfon, Otis, and all the for AMERICAN LIBERTY."

ing charmed with such sentim HERE (to borrow an allusion Letters) we beheld the fire o in a country, after the altar, kindled, is burnt to the grou

Extract of a letter from L

"Great dissatisfaction prev on account of Wilkes's expul on the American trade. If house keepers generally unite nies, in not importing more you will be soon emancipated tary yoke, and no future mi tax America again.

"Lord H—h begins lately declared, that the reso to the K—, were much a that they were forced upon l friends, and he has told the serve him effectually in his depa direct its operations.

"It is the general sentimen noisseurs, that the discontent a reign in England, joined with of the Americans, will produ administration, and that at lea part of it will give way, wh friends will supply their place happy circumstance both for C Colonies."

The French East-India Company, said owe £. 600,000 to England, bet Clive.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman to his Friend in Philadelphia, da

"Our Assembly is dissolved, new the Election will be on the 18th of the Virginians have behaved like Men is greatly mistaken, and must by this tles, Burgundy and a gilt Coach with ments to bribe Men out of their Lib was dispatched last Sunday with the Ministry, who, by the bye, seem to be

N E W Y O R

Capt. Leacraft from St. Croi Shourt the 25th May, from the Jamaica, in Lat. 27.—out 15 They had Advice at St. Croix Spanish Agents from the Main gone up to Coracoa, with a pu Twelve Sail of the best going find, in order, 'tis thought, to vateurs.

Extract of a Letter from London

"The P— will be pr Weeks—The American Peti thrown aside, nor will any Th redressing our Grievances 'till present M—y is now mor ever.—Wilkes's Friends incr of the richest and most reputabl Kingdom have openly espoused Reasons have as yet been assign for his being expelled the Ho Time: They plead in general of bad Principles and worse M

"Dr. W-r-b-r-n, the learne cester, is now one of the Minor a Sermon at the Chapel Royal which gave great Offence to aimed at the M—rs, whom ing the Authors of all the Sedi

of Fame, while the General
hand, is here conveyed, is
inconsistent with that Dignity
have a Right to deliberate,

proceed to take their Part
Necessity, and in strict Con-
vancing before claimed their
protecting, That their thur
ces are suffered to remain
eral Assembly is convened,
tent in any Time hereafter;
of this House from their

Mr. Samuel Adams for
chose the Hon. Thomas
was presented to the Go-
his Excellency sent the fol-
he House;

By's Ships in this Port, or his
can I give any Orders for
FRA. BERNARD.
Assembly met at the Court
Gentlemen Counsellors for

Massachusetts-Bay.
Mr. Isaac Royall; John
James Bowdoin; Thomas
Jeffrey; Royal Tyler; James
Mason; * Thomas Sanders;
and * Joseph Hawley;
Messrs. Eggers,
Garnett Bradford;
* William Sever, Esqrs.
John Hill; Nathaniel

ll, Esq;
Water, Spooner, Esqrs.
ing to be Board.
Council last Year, and
mas Plucker; Nathaniel
Brithington, Esqrs.
Yesterday being this Day,
Royal Charter, presented
as pleased to consent to
re-named, except the 11

Mark; were not of the
P E E C H.
men of the House of
Command from His Ma-
at present only recom-
Attention to the business
such an Arrang, that it
get it done, within the
Session. What I shall
communicated by separate

you in all Measures pro-
that are consistent with
of not departing from
Service of the Crown
Objects very compatible
with a Monarch, who
Subjects the sole End
of my Fault, if this Con-
is real.

F. BERNARD.
June 5.

nt I can collect of what
gentlemen at the Council
intellers; the occasion
will sufficiently appear
ance of which, upon a
allows, viz.
Esq's address,

Ex—y with a Right
the Council, and you
en me: You are not
ing, and I ask none.
ny to God and your
solvolve you. I have
that notwithstanding
th what Justice your
mous Suffrage of both
ation or my Conduct,
and will be at least a
this Occasion to ac-
onourable Board, and
their Regard. With
and your family well,
happiness in this State,
one.

Esq's address.
er to conter upon me
should think it a Hap-
piness, because your
of Merit, that your
in Consequence of it,
being something va-
are belovd—All the
of your Distinction
ve occasioned it, your
our to the Man who
nce that he has done

that very coarse and
on a late Occasion, we
made public.
some may moan,
onour gone;
e shall meet
reat:
nd
Mind.

at of last Wednesday.
C—l on his own
Respect due to his ex-
s, says he, the K—
B—t. I expect you
Regard and Submis-

from due to me as your Superior.—I expect a Behaviour
from you, both in and out of C— in my Presence, and
behind my Back, corresponding to this Character.

When he had finished his self-applauding, self-exalting
Speech, he surveyed them round, and at the same Time,
reflecting on what he thought the Triumph of the Day, like
the Devil in Milton, he—grin'd horribly a ghastly Smile.

This Anecdote may be depended upon, and the Reader
will make his own Reflections on it.

NEWPORT, May 29.
The Merchants of this Town are to meet to-
morrow, to take into consideration a Letter address-
ed to them from the Merchants of N.York relative
to the restraining the importation of European com-
modities, until some late Acts of Parliament im-
posing Duties on certain Articles, are repealed;

ANNA POLIS, June 8.
The General Assembly of this Province, which stood prorogued
to Tuesday the 27th Day of June, was, on Friday last, by his
Excellency the Governor in Council, further prorogued to Thurs-
day the 27th Day of July next.

On Monday Afternoon arrived here in good Health, in the Ship
Lord Baltimore, Capt. Mitchell, his Excellency Robert Eden,
Esq; our Governor, with his Lady and Family.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.
Extract of a letter from London dated April 5.

"I returned from France a few days ago; my
tour tho' short, was agreeable. Mr. Dickenson's
Letters are now translated into French. The
translator is a man of the first rank for virtue and
learning in Paris. In the preface to the transla-
tion, he has bestowed a number of high encomi-
ums upon Mr. Dickenson, and says, that, in his
opinion, "The Roman Orator was less eloquent
than the Pennsylvania Farmer." They sell
very rapidly in France. I received a letter a day
or two ago from the Gentleman who translated
them, in which he tells me, that, "was he a
young man as I am, he would accompany me to
America, in order to pay his homage in person to
Dickenson, Otis, and all the illustrious advocates
for AMERICAN LIBERTY." Who can fail of be-
ing charmed with such sentiments in a Frenchman?
HERE (to borrow an allusion from the Farmer's
Letters) we behold the fire of Liberty still glowing
in a country, after the altar, upon which it was
kindled, is burnt to the ground."

Extract of a letter from London dated April 8.

"Great disaffection prevails in this kingdom,
on account of Wilkes's expulsion; and the restraints
on the American trade. If your merchants and
house keepers generally unite with the other colo-
nies, in not importing more goods, depend on it,
you will be soon emancipated from the parliamen-
tary yoke, and no future minister will venture to
tax America again.

"Lord H—h begins to squeak; he has
lately declared, that the resolves, and the address
to the K—, were much against his judgment;
that they were forced upon him by his B—d—d
friends, and he has told the K—, he cannot
serve him effectually in his department, whilst others
direct its operations.

"It is the general sentiments of the ablest con-
noisseurs, that the discontent and ill temper, which
reign in England, joined with the steady conduct
of the Americans, will produce a change in the
administration, and that at least the B—d—d
part of it will give way, when the Rockingham
friends will supply their places, which would be a
happy circumstance both for Great-Britain and her
Colonies."

The French East-India Company, which lately failed, it is
said owe £. 600,000 to England, besides a large Sum to Lord
Clive.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Edenton, North-Car-
olina to his Friend in Philadelphia, dated 26th of May, 1769.

"Our Assembly is dissolved, new Writs are issued, and
the Election will be on the 18th of July.—Don't you think
the Virginians have behaved like Men? I fancy Lord B—t
is greatly mistaken, and must by this Time know, that Tit-
les, Burgundy and a gilt Coach will not be sufficient Induce-
ments to bribe Men out of their Liberties. A Man of War
was dispatched last Sunday with the agreeable News to the
Ministry, who, by the bye, seem to have their Hands full."

NEW-YORK, June 15.

Capt. Leacraft from St. Croix, spoke with Capt.
Shourt the 25th May, from this Port bound for
Jamaica, in Lat. 27.—out 15 Days all well.—
They had Advice at St. Croix, that a Number of
Spanish Agents from the Main, with Cash, were
gone up to Coracoa, with a purpose of purchasing
Twelve Sail of the best going Vessels they could
find, in order, 'tis thought, to convert into Pri-
vateers.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated April 4th.

"The P— will be prorogued in a few
Weeks.—The American Petitions have all been
thrown aside, nor will any Thing be done towards
redressing our Grievances 'till next Year. The
present M—y is now more unpopular than
ever.—Wilkes's Friends increase daily; Some
of the richest and most reputable Gentlemen in the
Kingdom have openly espoused his Cause: No
Reasons have as yet been assigned by the P—t
for his being expelled the House after the first
Time: They plead in general that he is a Man
of bad Principles and worse Morals.

"Dr. W-r-b-r-n, the learned Bishop of Glou-
cester, is now one of the Minority: He preached
a Sermon at the Chapel Royal a few Weeks ago,
which gave great Offence to his— it was
aimed at the M—rs, whom he accused of being
the Authors of all the Sedition and Tumults

in the Kingdom.—Some say the K— rose
up to go out, but was prevented by the—
who sat by him.—the Papers will tell you of his
being repeatedly insulted by the Mob, at the Play-
House, &c.—Lord B— is still in Italy, where he
has received many Civilities from the holy Family.
—His Name is scarcely ever mentioned in Lon-
don: New Favourites have now become the Ob-
jects of the Rage of the Populace."

The Resolutions of the Philadelphia Merchants
have alarmed the M—y greatly. They with
the late Acts were repealed, and yet are ashamed
to repeal them, as it will call their Prudence and
Authority in Question. It gives great Pleasure to
the Friends of America, to hear that Manufactures
are encouraged among you: These will make
you rich; these will make you free; these will
make you happy in Spite of all G—B— can do.

[The Boston Journal could not be got ready in Time for this Paper.]

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.
Ship Countess of Donegall, Pym, from Dublin. Brig Hiber-
nia, Henry, Belfast; Liberty, Briton, Demerada; Pestal,
Channell, St. Ubes. Sloop John, Luddenton, St. Lucia;
Peggy, Stewart, Montserrat; Sally, Harrimond, North-Car-
olina; Little Betsy, Leaycraft; Conway, Elder; and Schoo-
ner Polly, Amory, St. Croix; Dorothy, Seabrooke, St. Eu-
stacia. Industry, Davison; and Snow Coronation, Snow,
Newfoundland. Sloop Mercury, Gilbert, Honduras.

Outward.—Ship Robert, Ruffel, for Dover. Snow Marga-
ret, Hamilton; and Charming Polly, Wylic, Hispaniola.
Brig Lance, Follett, Newfoundland; Liberty, Briton, Cay-
anne; King George, Sammons, Madeira. Sloop Industry,
Rofe, St. Croix; William and Elizabeth, Lacroix, St. Luca.
Schooner George, Dent, Maryland.

Cleared.—Ship America, Hervey; and Brig Havanaoh,
Nicholson, Dover; Elizabeth, Deklyn, Turks-Islands;
John and Charles, Butler, Lisbon; Helena, Harriet, Hali-
fax; Providence, Cooke, Rhode-Island. Sloop Dove,
Ferguson, Philadelphia; Charming Betsy, Hanson, Virginia.
Schooner Ann, Parker, Lovely Betsy Deane, Barbados.

To be sold at public Vendue,
At the Merchant's Coffee-House, on Tuesday the 4th July
next, viz.

THE whole of the real Estate of
Henry Cuyler, deceased, consisting of the following
Houses and Lots of Land.
The House and Lot in which he lived, now in the Posses-
sion of William Hawxhurst.

Several Houses, Store Houses and Lots, with the Wharf
opposite the Dwelling House, in the Possession of Wm. Hawx-
hurst; a Tract of Land in the Oblong, No. 53, containing
500 Acres; a small Lot of Land in the Town of Macken-
sack; several Lots of Land in the Great or Hardenbergh
Patent: For further Particulars inquire of the Subscribers,
Executors to the deceased; Who desire all Persons indebted
to the Estate, to pay the same without further Notice, to
Abraham Cuyler, and all those who have any Demands
against said Estate, to send in their Accounts to Abraham
Cuyler, at the House of James Cuyler, in King-Street.

HENRY CUYLER,
ABRAHAM CUYLER.

Just published, and to be sold by Hugh Gaine,
Printer, at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-
Square, (Price 5s. 6d.)

THE
APPEAL DEFENDED;
OR
The proposed AMERICAN EPISCOPATE
VINDICATED;

IN ANSWER to the Objections and Misrepresentations of
Dr. Chauncy, and others.

By THOMAS BRADBURY CHANDLER, D. D.

"There are some Spirits in the World, who, unless they
are in actual Possession of Despotism themselves, are daily
haunted with the Apprehension of being subject to it in
others; and who seem to speak and act under the strange
Persuasion, that every Thing short of Persecution against
what they dislike, must terminate in the Persecution of them-
selves."

TO BE SOLD, AT
JOHN APPLGATE'S Vendue House,

at the Old Slip, to the highest Bidder, the following Arti-
cles, and to continue from Day to Day, until all are sold;

YARD wide and 7 Irish
linens
Yard wide 7 and 7 check
Furniture and apron checks
Dowls
Printed calicoes and cottons
Scotch handkerchiefs
Men's thread, cotton and
worsted hose
2, 3 and 4 thread breeches
patterns
Watches and silver buckles,
with sundry other articles too
tedious to mention.

June 12, 1769.

RUN-AWAY, on Saturday the

10th of this instant, from Leffert Waldron, at the
3 Mile Run, near new Brunswick, a yellowish Negro, named
Ben, about 19 Years old, about 5 Feet 2 Inches high, bushy
Hair, speaks both low Dutch and English: Had on,
when he went away, a brown homespun Coat, with white
Metal Buttons, new homespun Breeches, Felt Hat, and
sundry other Clothes. Also, at the same Time, ran away,
a Negro Fellow, from Ernestus Van Harlingen, at Millstone,
in the County of Somerset, at the Court-house, named
Jack, about 21 Years old, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, well
built, also yellowish, speaks both Dutch and English: Had
on, when he went away, a blue Coat, brown Jacket, half
worn Leather Breeches, and Felt Hat. Whoever will take up
said Negroes, and secure them, so that their Masters may
have them again, shall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, if
taken within the Province, or SEVEN DOLLARS if ta-
ken without the Province, or half for each, paid by us.

LEFFERT WALDRON, and
ERNESTUS VAN HARLINGEN.

P. S. The above Negroes are supposed to be gone off to-
gether, as they were missing both together, at one time. It
is supposed they had a false Pass.

Six Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the Subscribers, living in Baltimore
County, Maryland, near the lower Ferry, on Susqua-
hanna, two Convict Servant Men, viz. John and Daniel
Stepleton, Brothers, both born in Conaugh in Ireland; John
is about thirty Years old, and speaks with the Brogue, he is
about 5 Feet four or 5 Inches high, a well set Fellow, of a
very dark Complexion, with his Hair turning grey; had
on when he went away, an old Castor Hat, a dark brown
Jacket, with Green Sleeves, a striped under Jacket, and strip-
ed Ticken Breeches, patched on the Knees with striped Lin-
cey, one Country made Shirt, and one check'd, Country made
Stockings, single Channel Pumps, with odd Buckles, he
writes a good Hand and may forge a Pass. Daniel is about
twenty-seven Years old, about five Feet 8 or 9 Inches high,
of middling fair Complexion, pitted with the Small Pox, and
a large Scar from Ear to Ear, down to his Throat; had on
when he went away, a brown half Thick Jacket, with flash
Sleeves, a striped ditto, a Check Shirt, a Felt Hat, a brown
Wig, a Pair of Sheepskin Breeches, a Pair striped Ticken
Do. a Pair of coarse Stockings, a Pair single Channel Pumps
stied with Strings; it is probable that they both may change
their Names and Clothing, as they went off on the 15th of
January last. Whoever takes up said Servants, so that their
Masters may have them again, shall have the above Reward,
paid by us,
ANDREW WILLSON,
June 10th, 1769. So 83; HENRY RUTTER.

The FIFTH Day.

By Permission of his Excellency the GOVERNOR.

The last NIGHT, (by particular Desire.)

For the Benefit of Mr. Parker and Mr. Byerley.

By THE AMERICAN COMPANY,

At the Theatre, in John-Street, this Evening, being the

15th of June, will be presented, A Comic OPERA,

call'd, the

P A D L O C K.

After which will be perform'd a Comedy, not acted these

sixteen Years, call'd;

THE DRUMMER,

OR, THE

HAUNTED HOUSE.

To conclude with a Hornpipe, by a Gentleman, for his

Amusement.

TICKETS to be had at H. Gaine's, in Hanover-Square;

and of Mr. Byerley, at Mr. Scott's, at the Oswego Market.

The Ceiling will be opened over the Pit, and every other

Method taken to render the House as cool as possible.

WHEREAS Gerardus Groesbeck

and Abraham Ten Broeck, did make and with their
Hands subscribe a certain Writing bearing Date the twentieth
Day of February, Anno Domini, One Thousand Seven
Hundred and Sixty Nine; and published the same twelve
Weeks successively, in Hugh Gaine's News Paper, entitled
the New-York Gazette and the Weekly Mercury; and in
James Parker's News Paper, entitled the New-York Gazette
or the Weekly Post-Boy, two of the Public News Papers of
this Colony: Which said Writing was, and is directed by
the Tenor thereof; To all Persons interested in the Lots
therein after mentioned, and recites; that Whereas his late
Majesty King George the Second, by his Letters Patent un-
der the Great Seal of the Province of New-York, bearing
Date the 15th Day of June, in 13th Year of his Majesty's
Reign, Annoque Domini 1739. Did Grant and Confirm
unto Edward Collins, James De Lancey, Gerardus Stuyve-
fant, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Charles Williams, and Fre-
derick Morris; a certain Tract of Land in the County of
Albany, called Wallumshack, to the Eastward of a Place
called Hefack; beginning at a certain mark'd Tree, which
is 147 Chains, distant from the late Dwelling House of Garret
Cornelius Van Ness, measured on a Line running South 75
Degrees East from the South East Corner of said House to
the said Tree; and running from the said mark'd Tree
North 13 Degrees and 30 Minutes, West 90 Chains and 40
Links; then North 40 Degrees and 15 Minutes, East 110
Chains; then North 77 Degrees, East 90 Chains; then
South 31 Degrees and 40 Minutes, East 604 Chains, then South
65 Degrees West, 92 Chains; then North 44 Degrees and
30 Minutes West, 250 Chains; then North 75 Degrees,
West 119 Chains; then North 10 Degrees, West 146 Chains;
then South 60 Degrees, West 173 Chains; and then North
4 Degrees West, 76 Chains, to the Place where this Tract
of Land first began; Containing 12000 Acres of Land, and
the usual Allowance for High Ways. And Whereas Partic-
ular of the said Tract of Land has been made by the said
original Proprietors above named, on the 31st Day of May,
Annoque Domini 1742; that by the said Partition the Lots
Number 5, 14, 21 and 28, fell to the Share of, and on the same
Day was conveyed to Stephen Groesbeck: And that whereas
they the Subscribers are Part Owners and Proprietors of all
the Four Lots before-mentioned, and we are inclined to have
Partition made of the same, pursuant to two Acts of the
Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the Colony of
New-York; the one entitled, an Act for the more effectual
Collecting of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Colony of New-
York; and for Partition of Lands in Order thereto, passed
on the 8th Day of January, in the Year of our Lord 1763;
the other entitled, an Act to continue an Act, entitled, an
Act for the more effectual Collecting of his Majesty's Quit
Rents in the Colony of New-York; and for Partition of
Lands in order thereto; and also to continue one other Act,
entitled, an Act to explain Part of an Act, entitled, an Act
for the more effectual Collecting of his Majesty's Quit Rents
in the Colony of New-York, and for Partition of Lands in
order thereto; passed the 31st of December 1768. And did
therefore, pursuant to the said Acts, thereby give Notice,
that John R. Bleeker, and Peter Lansing, Esqrs. and Thomas
Hun, Gentleman, all of the City of Albany, were ap-
pointed Commissioners, to make Partition of the said Lots,
and that we the said Commissioners, would meet on Tuesday
the 30th Day of May next ensuing, the Day of the Date
thereof, at the House of Mr. Richard Cartwright, Innholder,
in the City of Albany, to proceed to the Partition of the
same, and did, then and there desire all Persons interested
therein, to attend then and there for that Purpose. NOW
therefore, We the said John R. Bleeker, Peter Lansing, and
Thomas Hun, Commissioners so appointed as aforesaid, do
hereby signify our said Appointment: And do hereby give
Notice, that we will meet at the House of Richard Car-
wright, in the City of Albany, on the 31st of July next, to
proceed to the said Partition; and We desire all Persons in-
terested or concerned, to attend accordingly. Given under
our Hands at Albany, this 6th Day of June, in the Year of
our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Nine.

JOHN R. BLEEKER,
PETER LANSINGH,
THOMAS HUN.

So 83

POETS CORNER.

To a YOUNG GENTLEMAN.

BE not, my Friend, by youth deceiv'd,
Nor let the syren be believ'd,
Though smooth and soft her strain:
Away on whirling wheels she flies,
Swift as the gust that rides the skies,
Without or yoke or rein;
Youth must resign its blooming charms
To age, whose cold and shivering arms
Will wither ev'ry joy:
'Tis brittle glass, 'tis rapid streams,
'Tis melting wax, 'tis air-dress'd dreams,
That time will soon destroy.
So smiles at morn the dewy Rose,
And to the genial breezes blows,
Envolving odours round;
But crush'd by Ev'ning's rushing rains,
It droops, it sinks upon the plains,
Down trodden with the ground.
Hours, Days, Months, Years, impetuous fly,
Like meteors darting to the sky,
And must return no more.
Know, my young friend, that moments fled
Are moments ever, ever dead,
And cancell'd from thy score.
See how the Globes, that sail the heav'n,
Around in rapin eddies driven,
Are hatching to their doom:
Time rushes to Eternity,
Eager in his embrace to die,
His Parent and his Tomb.
Though we in these low vales were born,
Yet these low vales our souls should scorn,
And to the Heav'n should rise:
So the Larks, hatch'd on clods of earth,
Disdain their mean inglorious birth,
And tower unto the skies.

TO BE SOLD,

A Parcel of fine white Liverpool
SALT, on board the Brig Sally, lying at the New-
Dock, by wholesale and retail, very reasonable, and Water
Measure. 79 82

Choice UNSLACK'D LIME,

Exceeding white,

To be sold by the Hoghead or smaller Measure,
At Allen's Dock, above Latham's Ship Yard,
By PELATIAH HAWS.

Head Quarters, New-York, June 7th, 1769.

THE Commander in Chief having
it signified to him, by a Letter from Lord Barrington,
his Majesty's Secretary at War, That the Commissioners of
the Chelsea Board, finding themselves not empowered by
Law, to pay any out Pensioners, but such as are resident in
Great Britain or Ireland.—This is therefore to give Notice
to all the out Pensioners in North-America, who have been
hitherto paid by the Major of Brigade at Head Quarters,
that they are not to receive any Payment in America, be-
yond the Time they are already paid to, viz. the 24th June
Inst. But in order to alleviate as much as possible, the Case
of the said Pensioners, all such as are willing to go home
immediately, on applying to Major of Brigade Moncrieffe,
will have Passages provided for them, as the Packets failing
give Opportunity; and any of them, choosing for the pre-
sent to remain in North-America, and who may hereafter
desire to return to England, the whole of the Arrears then
due to them, will be paid off, on their producing proper
Proofs of their Identity, to the Commissioners of Chelsea
Board, which they will obtain at Head Quarters.
79 82 MONCRIEFFE, Major of Brigade.

New-York, 8th June, 1769.

VAUX-HALL GARDENS,
HAVE been newly fitted up in a very
genteel, pleasing-Manner, are pleasantly situate, and
now open for the Reception of Ladies, Gentlemen, &c.
and will be illuminated every Evening in the Week; Coffee,
Tea, and Hot Rolls at any Hour in the Day, neat Wines
and other Liquors, with Cakes, as usual. A Concert of Mu-
sic Vocal and Instrumental will shortly be performed twice
every Week. Of which due Notice will be given.—Conti-
guous to the Garden there is a very good Long Room, con-
venient for a Ball, or Turtle Entertainment; also Dinners
or Suppers, dressed in the most elegant Manner, on timely
Notice being given to the Publick's already much obliged, and
very obedient humble Servant,
SAMUEL FRANCIS.

The Gardens would have been opened earlier in the
Spring, but on Account of the Theatre. 79—

TO BE SOLD,

BY the subscriber living on
the premises, a plantation con-
taining about 437 acres, pleasantly
situated at the South side of Staten-
Island, about a mile from the Nar-
rows 73 acres of which are good
meadow land, the rest arable, and
wood land.—As the road from Simmonson's to Amboy,
runs through the middle of the said plantation, it may be
conveniently divided into three farms, with a sufficiency of
wood-land, and meadow to each of them.—Upon the
said plantation, there is a good frame house, barn, and o-
ther conveniences; with a young bearing orchard, of 300
apple trees and a variety of other fruit trees; of the best
kinds.—The conditions of sale may be known by apply-
ing to,
CHARLES JARDINE. 79 82

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

FINE FRENCH INDICO,

TO BE SOLD, AT

SIMPSON'S in STONE-STREET, also,
CAROLINA Indico, Cotton, Eng-
lish Canvas; very old Tent, and Mountain Wine,
Two Pair of large Scones, Gilt Leather, Vermillion and
Wampum. 79 81

Philadelphia, May 30, 1769.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away on Sunday, the 28th of May, 1769, from the
Subscriber, Inn-keeper, at the Sign of the Black Horse,
in Market-Street, Philadelphia, a Servant Man named JAM 83
WATSON, about 23 Years of Age, born in Scotland, came
to Philadelphia last Fall, pretends to be a Clock-maker, and
has several Tools belonging to that Trade with him, speaks
on the Scotch Dialect, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high,
walks light, has a lively Look, lightish coloured Hair, a
brownish coloured Coat, with Mohair Buttons, two White
Shirts, two Hats, one new, and the other old, Buckskin
Breeches, about half worn, two or three Pairs of Stockings,
new turned Pumps, and Buckles in them, and several other
Clothes, not particularly known, so that he may change his
Clothes, and disguise himself as much as possible; can write
a tolerable good Hand, and perhaps may write a Pass, and
endeavour to pass for a free Man, has Money with him,
but how much not known. Any Person or Persons appre-
hending and securing said Servant in any Gaol, so that his
Master may have him again, shall have the above Reward of
Six Dollars, and reasonable Charges, paid, by applying to
79 82 WILLIAM GRAHAM.

WE hear some Copies are to be had in Town of the
famous North-Brittons, No. 50 and 51, for publish-
ing which Mr. Bingley is now under Confinement in the
King's Bench Prison in London.—Inquire at the Printing-
Office.

TO BE SOLD, BY

EDWARD LAIGHT,

In St. GEORGE'S-SQUARE,

DERBY, Salem, and English
Sithes, likewise a general Assortment of Ironmongery,
which he will sell at the lowest Rates, as it is near the break-
ing up of his Store.

N. B. Said Laight continues to sell all the Articles
necessary in the Currying Business, and half tanned Leather,
for the Use of Vessels. 81 79

WHEREAS the unhappy Beha-
viour of Margaret my Wife, has obliged me to live
separate from her, and gives me Reason to apprehend she
may endeavour to run me in Debt: These are therefore to
declare that no Person will harbour, entertain or trust her on
my Account, for that I will pay no Debt of her contracting
after the Date hereof. ENOCH LAMBERT, Boatman,
Woodbridge Row, 8th June 1769. 79 82

LOST on Monday the 12th In-
stant, May 1769, a Lady's plain Gold Watch, (Ma-
ker's Name Webster) on the Back of it engrav'd a Lion
Rampant, holding a Pen in his Paw, a plain Gold Chain
and Pinchbeck Seal: Whoever takes up and brings it to the
Printer, at the Exchange, shall have Ten Dollars Reward,
and no Questions asked, If offer'd to Sale, pray stop it and
the Party. 77 80

To be sold, by public Vendue,
On the first Day of July next, or at private Sale, any Time
before;

THE House and Lot of Ground, belonging to Da-
niel Ruff, situated in Ferry-Street, the House is 3
Stories high; has Six Fire-places; the Lot is 59
Feet in Front and Rear, and 78 Feet in Breadth; also,
a Work-Shop, Stable and Chair-House. Any Person in-
clining to purchase before the Day of Sale, may know farther,
by applying to the Subscriber, living on the Premises.
DANIEL RUFF.

N. B. Will be sold at the same Time and Place, a like-
ly Negro Wench, about 26 Years of Age.

THE Honourable the Commis-
sioners of his Majesty's Customs observing that Ships
and Vessels frequently incur Forfeitures, and their Owners
become subject to heavy Penalties, thro' the Misconduct or
Negligence of the Masters and Seamen; and particularly by
the Masters not making true Reports of their Cargoes, which
they sometimes pretend they are not able to do, from the
Manner that they take in their Loading at Foreign Ports:
And at other Times they pretend that the Seamen take on
board private Ventures, and secrete the same from their
Knowledge, so as to be landed clandestinely upon their ar-
rival without payment of Duty.

And several Ships and Vessels seized for the Commission
of Offences of this Kind having been released in Consequence
of such Representations from the Owners: The Commis-
sioners think it necessary to advertise for the Information of
all Persons whom it may concern, That upon the Detection
and Discovery of any such Offences in future, the same will
be prosecuted as the Law directs; so that it behoves the
Owners to suppress the Custom of suffering the Seamen to
take in private Ventures; and also to admonish the Masters
to be punctual in taking an Account of their Cargoes, and
to pay a strict Regard to their Oaths in reporting the same,
as well at the Ports of their first arrival, as the Ports of
Entry in North-America. By Order of the Commissioners,
Boston, April 14, 1769. RICH. REEVE, Sec'y.

NICHOLAS BERNARD, CARVER,
At Mr. Poree's, Surgeon and Operator for the Teeth, near
the Exchange, Broad-Street;

HAS for Sale, a very neat Assort-
ment of Looking Glasses, in the most elegant and
newest Fashion, with carved, and carved and gilt Frames do.
Pediments and plain Mahogany and Walnut; also Dressing
Glasses.—Girandoles, Chimney Pieces, Figures of Plaster
of Paris, Brackets, &c. Paper Machine for ceilings, the
King's Coat of Arms, neatly carved, fit for Church or pub-
lic Building. 78 82
N. B. The above Articles will be sold very cheap.



For BRISTOL,

The SHIP ELLIN,

CAPTAIN JOHN CLARK,

WILL sail as soon as possible;

For Freight or Passage, apply

to said Captain on board said Ship,

at Cruger's Wharf. 78 81

City of } W

Perth-Amboy, } HERES a certain Negro Man,

named Primes, said to be the Pro-

perty of David Provost,—was committed to the Gaol of

said City, by the Court on Monday the 11th Day of July

1768.—Now these are to give Notice, that the said Negro

will be sold for Coat, on Tuesday the 13th of June Inst. at

the Market House in said City, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning

of said Day, per me WILLIAM JOLLY, Gaoler.

23d of May 1769. 78 82

JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,

IS removed to the Corner, oppo-

site, to Messrs. Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the

Exchange, in Broad-Street, where he has Lodgings to be let,

N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-shell Combs,

of all Sorts. 68—

To be SOLD, by

MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-

India ditto, by the hoghead or barrel, cordials of

the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and

pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63—

ALL persons indebted to the estate

of James M'Evers, late of this city, merchant, dec'd, by

book, bond, or note, are requested to make speedy set-
tlement of the same with Charles M'Evers; and those ha-

ving demands on said estate, are also desired to bring in
their accounts that they may be immediately settled.

ELIZABETH M'EVERS, Executrix.

CHARLES M'EVERS, Executor.

CHARLES WD. APHORPE, Executor.

CHARLES MEYERS,

Intending to carry on the business of his late brother, de-

sires to inform those who have been heretofore supplied at
his stores; that he has now on hand, A large and seasonable
assortment of European and India goods, and that they will
be disposed of on the usual terms. 47—

New-Rochelle, Feb. 1st, 1769.

To the PUBLIC.

LATELY settled in this place, a French clergyman, that

can be well recommended, and has opened a grammar-

school, in the house late in the occupation of Mr. Abrams,

wherein he proposes to teach the French language, together
with geography, ancient and modern history, to the youth
of both sexes.—He also intends to teach the Latin and Greek
tongues, with the classics, in order to fit for the college
those who are desirous of this part of education.—Proper
care will be taken of the pupils' morals, and they may be
boarded on very reasonable terms. The parents who will
favour him with encouragement, may apply for further in-
formation, both in regard of the places of board, and man-
ner of tuition, to the following gentlemen, viz. Judge
Bleeker, and Captain Besley, Messrs. Vallade and De Blea,
or any other gentlemen of the place; and in New-York of
Messrs. Anthony and John Bleeker, merchants. 66—

M. PHILLIPS,

Has lately imported from London;

A New Assortment of all Sorts of Millenary and

fancied Goods, of the newest Fashion and

genteelest Taste, too tedious to mention.

JOHN THURMAN, jun.

In the *Jemima*, from London, and other Vessels, has imported a

large Assortment of Goods, which he is selling at his Store in

Wall-Street, the Corner of Smith-Street, at the lowest Rate

for Cash, as he purchased the Goods himself from the Man-
ufacturers,—he does not Doubt but their Cheapness will be a suf-
ficient Recommendation to Traders and Shop Keepers to become
his Customers, amongst which are,

BEST heart and club steel, gun powder F, FF, FFF, bibles and

green teas, Russia duck, Drilling's feeding, diaper, &c.

brown roles, ozonaburgs, 7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and garlix, brown

and white Pomeranias, brown holland, Silkeas, naphining and

clouting diaper and damasks, ditto table cloths, broad and pish

lawnes, white callicoes and muslins of all sorts, India Persians,

romalls, chintz, &c. a large assortment of callicoes and English

chintzes; printed handkerchiefs, Holland and Hambrough best

lawnes, all sorts of Dutch tapes, pretties, twill, lace, nuns, wachin,

inland, stitching, long, dozen, flowering, Scotch and coloured

threads; a good assortment of Manchester goods, all sorts of hat-

tions and trimmings, all sorts of Irish linens, sheeting and dowlas

a large assortment of Scotch and English knit and wove childrens

men's and women's stockings; worsted and silk breeches, pitees,

muffatees, gloves, &c. caps, women's mits, &c. ribbons, Fer-

rettings fans, gauzes, blond and thread lace; trimmings, gimps,

snakes feathers, flower and other millenary, in the last taste, with

figur'd modes, peclongs sattins, sarcentis, Persians, modes, linings,

mantua lutestring, ormaxeen, tassaties; Barcelona handkerchiefs

and cravats, sewing silks, mohair, scarf and twist of all sorts,

Scotch and Wilton carpets, handkerchiefs and bindings, gartering

and other Scotch goods; camblets, halloons, fluffs, durans, &c.

bearskins, frizes, and other woollen goods, jewelry, Tumbright

wares, cruel frames, caskets, &c.

Black and white wampom, &c. paste buckles, ear rings, pish

plumes, sprigs, gold set rings and others.

A good assortment of Manchester velvets and checks, quilts

thickets, fustians, jeans, pillows, &c.

WHEREAS I JACOB JENNEE, and

BARBARA my Wife, have agreed to Part.—This

is to Caution all whom it may Concern, That I shall pay no

Debt of her contracting after the Date hereof. 78 82

June 1st, 1769. JACOB JENNEE.

SUPPLE

From the PUBLI

To the MER

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American M—y, are

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redress in parliament; I

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disregarded.

To the PRINTER of

AND

NEW DAILY

As the repealing the act

restoring of triennial

more ardently wished for b

his country, nor were ever

tive of most salutary effect

crisis, I need make no apolo

following ever memorable

Hinde Cotton, and Sir Willi

I have transcribed from Dr

England, vol. 10, p. 422.

of the septennial act in the

evils attending it are pointed

manner.

Sir John Hinde Cotton

ennial law itself, was an

rights of the people; a law

that made itself septennial.

laws of treason, with respect

ed since that period: That

was tried by a jury of his ne

ISTOL,
ELLIN,
HN CLARK,
as soon as possible,
ht or Passage, apply
n board said Ship,
78 81

certain Negro Man,
es, said to be the Pro-
itted to the Gaol of
the 11th Day of July
e, that the said Negro
e 13th of June Inst. at
Clock in the Morning
AM JOLLY, Gaoler.
58 82

E A S,
ir-Dreffer,
corner, oppo-
P's Tavern, near the
as Lodgings to be let,
Tortoise-shell Combs,
68—

O, by
ERS,
rum, West-
or barrel, cordials of
wine ditto; beef and
andles. 63—

d to the estate
y, merchant, deceased,
d to make speedy set-
vers; and those ha-
desired to bring in
ately settled.
rs, Executrix.

ORPE, } Executors
EVERS,
of his late brother, de-
cretofore supplied at
large and reasonable
is, and that they will
47—

Feb. 1st, 1769.
L I C.
rench clergyman, that
s opened a grammar-
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ch language, together
history, to the youth
the Latin and Greek
o fit for the college
Education.—Proper
als, and they may be
he parents who will
apply for further in-
of board, and man-
mentmen, viz. Judge
Vallade and De Blez,
and in New-York of
erchants. 66—

I P S,
m London;
of Millenary and
west Fashion and
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AN, jun.
effels, has imported a
selling at his Store in
et, at the lowest Rates
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cheapness will be a suf-
Shop Keepers to become

F, FF, FFF, bohea and
sneeting, dioper, &c.
las and garlix, brown
Silkies, napkining and
klets, broad and pistol
forts; India Persians,
of callicoes and English
and Hambrough long
with lace, nuns, necklin,
g, Scotch and colourd
goods, all sorts of but-
s, sneeting and dowels;
it and wove children's
and silk breeches pieces,
its, &c. ribbons, Per-
e; trimmings, gimp,
e, in the last trade, with
Persians, modes, lining,
Barcelona handkerchiefs
and twist of all sorts,
and bindings, gartering
ns, stuffs, dourons, &c.
ls, jewelry, Tunbridge

uckles, ear rings, pins
nets and checks, quilts,
JENNEE, and
agreed to Part.—This
That I shall pay no
hereof. 78 83
JACOB JENNEE.

orts of Printing
are inserted for
on.

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SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL; Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1380.

[THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1769.]

From the PUBLIC LEDGER.
To the MERCHANTS.

HERE is one consideration touch-
ing America, which appears to me
so material, that I cannot help of-
fering it to your most serious re-
flection.

Of the immense debt, due to you
from the Americans, it is not in their power to pay
a tenth part without the resources of agricul-
ture and trade. It is from these, they are con-
tinually drawing what will reimburse you; and so
little Specie is there in America, that you may be
said to depend totally on these sources, for the re-
payment of what is due.

Should then any commotions arising from the
obnoxious duty-act, disturb the culture of lands in
America, and interrupt our commerce with them
in it, it will be impossible for the people, however
willing, to make you any remittances.

That such commotions are to be apprehended,
cannot be seriously questioned; and it would surely
be a most incredible degree of infatuation, that
would prevent you from exerting your utmost en-
deavours to have an act repealed, which forebodes
such immediate injury to yourselves, as well as ir-
remediable wounds to our commerce.

The false anecdotes and forged letters, which
the enemies to you and to America, under the
countenance of an anti-commercial as well as anti-
American M——y, are perpetually circulating,
to make you believe that the Americans will soon
be reconciled to these offensive measures, cannot I
conceive weigh with you, against the sense of the
councils, assemblies, and mercantile bodies in A-
merica, so strongly and unanimously expressed.

These are artifices that are an insult upon com-
mon sense, and only worthy of Tr——rs as weak
as they are wretched.

Were there any essential advantages to yourselves,
or to your country, to be expected from this delay,
were it not a reproach to you, gentlemen, to im-
agine you are of so little importance, that your
just complaints would meet with no attention or
redress in parliament; I should be for waiting the
most favourable moment of application: But big as
the delay is with danger, and dishonourable as the
supposition of want of influence, is to you, I can-
not help most earnestly wishing to see them equally
disregarded.

To the PRINTER of the GAZETTEER

AND
NEW DAILY ADVERTISER.

AS the repealing the act for septennial, and the
restoring of triennial parliaments, were never
more ardently wished for by every true lover of
his country, nor were ever so likely to be produc-
tive of most salutary effects than at the present
crisis, I need make no apology for sending you the
following ever memorable speeches of Sir John
Hinde Cotton, and Sir William Wyndham (which
I have transcribed from Dr. Smollet's history of
England, vol. 10, p. 422, to 446.) for the repeal
of the septennial act in the year 1733, where the
evils attending it are pointed out in such a masterly
manner.

Sir John Hinde Cotton asserted, that the sep-
tennial law itself, was an encroachment on the
rights of the people; a law passed by a parliament
that made itself septennial. He observed, that the
laws of treason, with respect to trials, were alter-
ed since that period: That in former times a man
was tried by a jury of his neighbours, within the
county where the crimes alleged against him
were said to be committed; but by an act of a sep-
tennial parliament, he might be removed and tried
in any place where the crown, or rather the mi-
nistry, could find a jury proper for their purpose;
where the prisoner could not bring any witness in
his justification, without an expence, which, per-
haps, his circumstances could not bear. He asked
if the riot act was not an encroachment on the
rights of the people? An act by which 'a little
'dirty justice of the peace, the meanest and vilest
'tool a minister can use, who, perhaps, substitutes
'his being in the commission, and may be deprived
'of that subsistence at the pleasure of his patron,
'had it in his power to put 20 or 30 of the best
'subjects in England to immediate death, without
'any trial or form but that of reading a proclama-
'tion.' Was not the fatal South-Sea scheme (said
he) established by the act of a septennial parliament?
and can any man ask if that law was attended
with any inconvenience? To the glorious cata-
logue I might have added the late Excise Bill, if
it had passed into a law; but thank Heaven, the
septennial parliament was near expiring before that
famous measure was introduced.

Sir William Wyndham concluded an excellent
speech, that spoke him the unrivalled orator, the
uncontaminated Briton, and the unshaken patriot, in
words to this effect; "Let us suppose a man a-
bandoned to all notions of virtue and honour, of
no great family, and but a mean fortune, raised to
be chief Minister of state, by the concurrence of
many whimsical events; afraid, or unwilling to
trust any but creatures of his own making, lost to
all sense of shame and reputation; ignorant of his
country's interest, pursuing no aim but that of ag-
grandizing himself and his favourites; in foreign
affairs trusting to none but those, who, from the
nature of their education, cannot possibly be quali-
fied for the service of their country, or give weight
and credit to their negotiations. Let us suppose
the true interest of the nation, by such means ne-
glected or misunderstood; her honour tarnished,
her trade insulted, her merchants plundered, and
sailors murdered; and all these circumstances over-
look'd. Let his administration should be endangere-
d. Suppose him next possessed of immense wealth;
'the plunder of the nation, with a parliament chiefly
'composed of members whose seats are purchased
'and whose votes are bought at the expence of
'the public treasure. In such a parliament; sup-
'pose all attempts made to enquire into his con-
duct; or to relieve the nation from the distress
'which he has intailed upon it. Suppose him
'screened by a corrupt majority of his creatures,
'whom he retains in daily pay, or engages by his
'particular interest, by distributing among them
'those posts and places which ought never to be
'bestowed on any but for the good of the public.
'Let him plume himself on his scandalous victory;
'because he has obtained a parliament like a pack-
'ed jury, ready to acquit him at all adventures."
Let us suppose him domineering with insolence
over all the men of sense, figure, or fortune in the
kingdom. As he has no virtue of his own, ridi-
cule it in others, and endeavour to destroy or cor-
rupt it in all. With such a Minister, and such a
parliament, let us suppose a case, which, I hope,
will never happen: a Prince upon the throne, un-
informed, ignorant, and unacquainted with the in-
clinations and true interests of his people; weak,
capricious, transported with unbounded ambition,
and possessed with insatiable avarice. I hope such
a case will never occur; as it possibly may, could
any greater curse happen to a nation than such a
prince on the throne, advised and solely advised by
such a minister, and that minister supported by
such a parliament! The nature of mankind can-
not be altered by human laws; the existence of
such a prince or such a minister, we cannot pre-
vent by act of parliament; but the existence of
such a parliament I think we may prevent; as it
is much more likely to exist, and may do more
mischief while the septennial law remains in force,
than if it were repealed, therefore I am heartily
for its being repealed." Notwithstanding the
most warm, the most nervous, the most pathetic
remonstrance in favour of the motion, the question
was put, and it was suppressed by mere dint of
numbers.

Your's, &c. J. P.

To the Printer of the GEN. EVENING POST.
H A V I N G seen an advertisement for a meeting
of the Freeholders of the county of Middle-
sex at the Mile-End Assembly-room on Wednes-
day last, curiosity, and a desire of information, in-
duced me to go thither, that I might at the same
time learn the intentions of others, and be better
able to direct my own conduct on the present im-
portant occasion.

The Assembly was indeed very numerous and
very respectable, and the subject of debate perhaps
the most interesting that ever arose in this nation:
it was no other than the right of the people to the
choice of their own Representative.

For the benefit of those who were not present,
I will endeavour to give in one Address the sub-
stance of what was there urged by the different
speakers.

Gentlemen,

I T is needless for me to enter into any part of Mr.
Wilkes's conduct prior to the 28th of March,
1768. Your opinion of that gentleman, after five
years cool consideration of those circumstances
which drew down on him the resentment of the
Court, made you elect him your representative by
a majority of more than three to two. I shall
briefly consider what has happened since that time.

The first thing of which the Ministry complain,
is the intemperate joy of the populace on his elec-
tion, and their disorderly behaviour on that night
in breaking the windows of those who refused or
neglected to illuminate.

It is extremely unjust to impute to Mr. Wilkes
the faults of others. I will not pretend to say,

though it is highly probable, that the Ministry
themselves employed persons to foment that riot;
but this I will say, that if they could have dis-
covered the most imperfect traces of Mr. Wilkes,
or of his friends, in that transaction, they would
not have spared the utmost industry and influence
to render them odious to the public, and to punish
them with that severity which they would most
justly have deserved. It is natural, therefore to
conclude that Mr. Wilkes and his friends were in-
nocent. Perhaps the Ministers were innocent too,
and the populace only to blame. I should be the
last person in the world to approve or justify such
riotous and indecent manifestations of joy; but
truth obliges me to say that the fault is not origi-
nally even in the mob. The Ministry have always
encouraged and permitted the populace to act in
this manner. On every trivial success during a
war, they have always suffered the peace of our
houses to be insulted, because it answered their own
purposes, by magnifying the importance of the
victory, and giving us a false notion of their own
great services to the nation. We heard then no
murmurs, no complaints of the mob, no dismal ap-
prehensions of anarchy and the dissolution of go-
vernment; except indeed from one harmless and
worthy set of people amongst us, the Quakers,
whom conscience, and not disaffection, forbade to
join in such mirth. I mistake; there was another
set of men, the men who now beset us, whom
hatred to the family on the throne, and to the peo-
ple, in whose hearts and affections it was firmly
seated, left pining at our success.—How were
their complaints received? The Quakers,—with
contempt; the Jacobites,—with detestation.

This unchecked licence gave the mob the right
of custom, and the modern accursed justification of
precedent and practice.

Were they mistaken if they thought the triumph
of public spirit over corruption, of more conse-
quence to their happiness than an extension of ter-
ritory? or if they testified more joy at a virtuous
and uncorrupt election, than at the anniversary of
a just, a merciful, and patriot Sovereign? Alas!
poor ignorant wretches! they knew not that Mi-
nisters treat the rabble as men do their dogs, who
are as often beat for barking, as commended for it,
though they are kept in the house for that very
purpose.—Charles the First often complained of
the tumultuous proceedings of the people. The
immortal Milton answered him, that it appeared
from the history of all nations from the earliest pe-
riods, that "Kings were always the first to hunt
"with those hounds; the tumults."

If I lived in times like his, I, too, would ven-
ture to say the same; but in these days I shall not
go so far, but will only give it as my opinion, that
no men in the world were ever more dexterous in
their use, as well of the things as of the word
mob and riot, than our Ministers. I would have
them, however, be very wary, lest, like the fabu-
lous scorcerers, they should at last be swallowed up
in the tempest which themselves has raised.—By
these two magic words they intimidate and terrify
weak minds. They are the only persons to be re-
lied on to save and defend from mobs and riots:
their measures are all necessary to quell mobs and
riots. The people of this kingdom are universally
determined upon mob and riot; at least the num-
ber, or the spirit of those who are well-affected to
the constitution is much too small to oppose the
disorderly; and therefore the sword must be trusted
without restraint into their hands to cut down mob
and riot. It is true, they have no objection to
blood; but then they mortally hate mob and riot.
—These are the politic rulers who destroy lives
to save windows—the wise physicians who cut
off the head to cure a fever.

However, my brother freeholders, is it worth
our while to remark, that though the soldiery have
been often called out, they were never effectually
used till orders for that purpose were given, nor
ever thanked for bloodless services, and sparing the
lives of his Majesty's subjects. The mobs were in-
deed always dispersed without bloodshed—and
some of them apprehended—and mischief pre-
vented—and the offenders punished by the laws.
But all this was not effectual. The directions
of the riot act for dispersing, are best observed—
by disabling them from running away; and of
apprehending and prosecuting for felony—by
killing them on the spot.

We remember when the Weavers proceeded in a
riotous manner to Bedford-house, whither they
could not be led to satisfy any curiosity—when
the same men went to the King's Palaces—when
the sailors Surrounded both Houses of Parliament
—when the desperate Coalheavers and Sailors
from day to day, for a considerable time, committed

outrages and murder in the neighbourhood of Wapping:—on all these occasions the soldiers humanely and generously, like Englishmen, prevented mischief, without shedding blood. In St. George's fields alone on the 10th of May (on which day not a pane of glass in the prison windows was broke, nor a nail wrenched, nor a tile displaced) the third Scottish regiment of guards were by order to be used EFFECTUALLY—and afterwards by ———— thanked for their ALACRITY.

Would you know the reason of this difference?—The Boot and Petticoat—the hateful cry of Wilkes and Liberty. [To be continued.]

BILL of RIGHTS.

AS the People of England are at this Time invited, in a public Manner, to support the Bill of Rights, it may not be improper to apprise Englishmen, what these Rights are, and when and how they were established; as to Instances and the Manner in which they have been violated, it is not necessary at this time to mention.

The late King James the Second, having violated the Constitution to that Degree, as not to think himself any longer safe among his injured People, abdicated the Throne, and was succeeded by William and Mary, from whom the People received a Confirmation of their Bill of Rights, among which appear the following Ones.

1. That the pretended Power of suspending of Laws, or the Execution of the Laws by regal Authority, without Consent of Parliament, is illegal.

2. That the pretended Power of dispensing with Laws, or the Execution of Laws, by regal Authority, as it has been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal.

3. That the levying for, or to the Use of the Crown, by Pretence of Prerogative, without Grant of Parliament, or for longer Time, or in other Manner, than the same is, or shall be granted, is illegal.

4. That it is the Right of the Subjects to petition the King, and the Commitments and Prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal.

5. That the Raising or Keeping a standing Army within the Kingdom in Time of Peace, unless it be with Consent of Parliament, is against Law.

6. That the Election of a Members of Parliament, ought to be free.

7. That the Freedom of Speech, and Debates or Proceedings in Parliament, ought not to be impeached or questioned in any Court or Place out of Parliament.

8. That excessive Bail ought not to be required, nor excessive Fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual Punishments inflicted.

9. Jurors ought to be duly impanelled and returned, and Jurors who pass upon Men in Trials for high Treason, ought to be Freeholders.

10. That all Grants and Promises of Fines and Forfeitures of particular Persons before Conviction, are illegal and void.

11. And that for Redress of all Grievances, and for amending, strengthening, and preserving of the Laws, Parliaments ought to be held frequently.

The Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, claim, demand, and insist, upon all and singular the Premises, as their undoubted Rights and Liberties; and that no Declarations, Judgments, Doings or Proceedings, to the Prejudice of the People, in any of the said Premises, ought in any wise to be drawn hereafter into Consequence or Example. See Stat. 1 Will. and Mary. Sect. 2. Chap. 2.

An English Constitutional Lawyer.

Isola-Rosa, March 3. The 26th ult fourteen battalions embarked from Provence for Corsica. Two of them are the Irish Brigades.

Florence, March 11. The King of Prussia has sent a present of a medal of his own person to Gen. Paoli, with an elogium, in which he makes that General greater than all the heroes of antiquity. When the Marquis de Marbeuf took M. Colonna prisoner, with 212 men, on the 14th of February, at Brabaggio, as a compliment to that officer, he said to him, that he supposed Gen. Paoli would sustain a great loss in him: To this the brave Corsican replied, that every Town and every Village in his country, contained men of superior courage and abilities to himself, and that M. de Marbeuf would very soon be convinced of it. This loss will, however, be a great one to Paoli, who cannot afford to lose one Corsican to get ten Frenchmen; yet if those brave men are determined to remain on the defensive, they will be invincible. At present they continue to strengthen the fortifications of Balagna, as it is supposed that spot will be the theatre of the ensuing campaign, and Cape Corfo is already, except Oletta, entirely in the hands of the Corsicans.

Kalish, in Poland, March 13. The celebrated Malazewski, after his defeat near Czenstochan, arrived at Meseritz the 6th of this month, with a body of 4000 men; in his way he seized an inhabitant of Benth, whose head he ordered to be immediately struck off. The 8th he arrived at the little town of Scheverin, and obliged the poor Lutheran inhabitants to pay him a contribution of 400 crowns,

and had the cruelty to hang up four of the Burgeses, and four other innocent people; who, for want of a gallows, were executed on the pillar of a well. A Postilion, and son of a Baker, having also had the misfortune to fall into his hands, were instantly condemned to death; but the one saved his life upon condition of his embracing the Catholick religion, while the other nobly chose to die for his own. From Scheverin these rebels took their route to Posmania.

Paris, March 22. It is certain, that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was signed a few days ago by our Monarch, with the Queen of Hungary, the King of Spain, and the King of Prussia.

L O N D O N.

March 2. E—T—, though some time past lukewarm in the cause of the Patriot has given orders to a gentleman in the city to subscribe on his account no less a sum than 1000l.

March 18 Thursday Capt. Cole, of Dartmouth, presented Mr. Wilkes with a Cheshire cheese, weighing forty-five pounds, and a hoghead of Devonshire cyder, as a mark of his being a friend to Liberty.

The French pretend that the Corsicans, in the late affair of Brabaggio, had between two and three hundred killed, and six or seven hundred made prisoners, amongst whom were forty-five officers. But according to the Corsican account, their loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, did not amount to above 200 men; and that of the French was not less considerable.

At a late meeting of the Royal Society, a letter from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's was read, requesting the opinion of the Royal Society as to the manner by which the cathedral of St. Paul's might most probably be preserved from the effects of lightning, which a few years since did so much damage to St. Bride's steeple, in its neighbourhood. The consideration of this letter was referred to a Committee, consisting of Dr. Franklin, Dr. Watson, Mr. Canton, Mr. Edward Delaval, and Mr. Willson, who, after, having examined the whole building, are to report their opinion upon the letter of the Dean and Chapter, to the Royal Society.

Yesterday two women were committed to Bridewell, by the sitting Alderman at Guildhall, for singing ballads at Holborn-bridge, reflecting on some great personages; the officers who conducted them to prison were most inhumanly treated by the mob.

March 28. A letter from Paris, dated March 27, says, "The Sieur de Bourgainville lately returned to St. Male, on board of one of the frigates which he commanded, and is since arrived here. He says he has discovered an island in the South Sea hitherto unknown, but very extensive, fertile, and populous. He has brought home one of the inhabitants, who is said to be a person of understanding, and to have some knowledge of Astronomy."

A morning paper reports, that changes are expected in the state immediately, and that the Lords Temple and Chatham have been requested to form a plan for a new administration.

March 30. An Imperial rescript is dispatched to the Elector of Cologne and the King of Prussia, as Directors of the Circle of the lower Rhine, requiring them to order the Elector Palatine to withdraw his troops immediately from Aix la Chapelle, under pain of incurring the Ban.

We are told that the Chieftain Malezewski, so remarkable for his cruelty towards the Protestants in Poland, was bred a Jesuit at Louvain, but was discarded by that Society, upon account of some irregularities he had been guilty of, and afterwards entered into the Austrian service, where he behaved with great bravery, till the end of the last war, when he retired to Poland, where his restless spirit not a little contributed to sow those dissensions which have since disturbed that unhappy kingdom.

Letters from Rome mention, that the Jesuits are taking every method imaginable to bring about the election of a Cardinal, who is not influenced by the House of Bourbon; but that it is generally thought they will not succeed in their attempts, and that a very short time will put an entire period to the existence of that once powerful Order.

April 1. Yesterday the quarter-sessions began at the Guildhall, Westminster, when the Grand Jury threw out five bills of indictment that were presented against some of the persons who were taken up for rioting before St. James's palace on Wednesday se'nnight.

April 11. Saturday the betts at the West end of the town were three hundred guineas to two hundred, that Mr. Wilkes upon the close of the poll, will be two hundred a head of the two other Candidates; and that Capt. Roche will be one hundred a head of Col. Luttrell this ensuing election at Brentford; and that he will be the sitting Member.

We are confidently assured that the least successful of our Theatres has this year clear'd twelve thousand pounds.

The Earl of Chatham mends in health every day. It is said that he has declared his sentiments on the case of the county of Middlesex, which, he says, is the cause of the whole nation, and the most constitutional point that has yet been agitated.

At BROCK'S TAVERN;

Near the Old City Hall, in Wall-Street,

PERSONS may dine every Day, at any Time from one to three o'Clock.—Also Victuals of different Kinds, ready dress'd, sold out in small or large Quantities, at a reasonable Rate.

Neat Wines, Punch, Beer, &c. and the best of Entertainment, by the Publick's

Very humble Servant,

WALTER BROCK.

N. B. Very good Lodging and Board for single Gentlemen. 78 81

TAKEN up about six Weeks ago;

a sorrel Horse, about 12 Years old.—Any Person proving their Property and paying Charges, may have him; by applying to JOHN PETER, living near Mr. Lespender's; 78 81

To be sold at private Sale, on Long-Island, the following Tracts of Land, lying in Smith-Town, viz.

A Valuable Farm containing Five

Hundred and Twenty Two Acres of upland, besides Meadow and Thatch, conveniently situated on Smith-Town River, which enriches it with a large Quantity of Manure every Year, washed on by the Tide, and besides the River's fencing great Part of the Farm by Water; it opens so fine a Convenience for keeping Swine, that some Tenants have paid their whole Rent solely by that Article.—There are on the Premises, a good Dwelling House, and a large Barn, various Kinds of Fruit Trees, with Orchards that make a large Plenty of Cider: There is a good public Landing on the Farm, and a great Plenty of fine Walnut and Oak Cord Wood, and Chestnut Timber, convenient to send to New-York Market, being within three Quarters of a Mile of the Landing: The Farm will keep about Fifty Head of Cattle, besides Sheep and Horses. Also,

A Farm at the Head of Smith-Town River, containing Three Hundred and Fifty Acres of upland, with a little fresh Meadow, and capable of having more: About an Hundred Acres hath been cleared, some of which is good Mowing Ground, and hath an Orchard on it; it lies near a Mile on the River, is on a public Road, near the Meeting House, in Sight of a Grift Mill, Saw Mill, and Felling Mill, and is convenient for a Tradesman. Also,

A small Farm at the Head of Sunken Meadow, near Mr. Thomas Treadwell's, containing One Hundred Acres, the most of which is cleared, hath a small Orchard upon it, and a few Acres of good Meadow very handy to it. Also,

A long Lot, No. 3, containing about Five Hundred Acres. Also, Two Tracts of Land, adjoining to Huntington Line, in a Place called Bread and Cheese Hollow, containing about Five Hundred Acres, which may be sold jointly or separately. Likewise,

A Tract at the Head of Rock Cove, containing Two Hundred and Forty Six Acres of Wood Land, convenient for New-York Market: For Particulars inquire of Mr. Solomon Smith, (who lives near the Premises, and will shew them to any Person inclining to view them) or apply to the Subscribers.

CHARLES JEFFERY SMITH, ADAM BAECKOCK.

A L S O,

TO BE SOLD, in Brookhaven.—A large commodious Dwelling House, and several Out-Houses, with One Hundred and Sixty Three Acres of Land; several Acres of which are excellent fine Mowing Land: The Farm is well accommodated with plenty of Wood Land, which lies near the House, and a good Landing, and is very convenient for New-York Market; it is partly surrounded with Water, and has a good Convenience for erecting a Grift Mill, which is much wanted in the Town.—The House is pleasantly situated, and is convenient for either a Merchant, Tradesman, or Farmer, and may be sold with only Ten Acres of Land, or with more or less, as best suits the Purchaser: For Particulars apply to CHARLES JEFFERY SMITH.

May 27th, Anno Domini 1769. 78 87

HENRY REMSEN, JUNIOR, and COMPANY;

Have for Sale, on the lowest terms, at their Store in Haveres-Square, the following assortment of GOODS:

SCARLET, blue, green,

black, brown, and mixt

good-cloths, in half pieces

Blue cloth for women's wear

Scarlet, blue, claret colour and

grey mixt, Bath beaver

coatings

Scarlet and blue silk and worst-

ed cord for cloaks.

Blue and red shrouds

Striped and Indian blankets

Kersey blanketing

8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 blankets

Blue, green, red and grey 6-4

frizes

Narrow frizes of all colours

Plains and forest cloths

Spotted ermine

Fearnoughts of all colours

Bearskin and coating

Blue and red duffels

Saxon green broad bays

Blue, red, green, yellow, brown

and emboid' d serges

Wiltons, jagathies, and Shalloons

Very cheap serge dentin

Blue and brown kerseys

Striped flannels and coverlids

Everlastings and drawboys

Blue drab cloth, Figur'd amens

Durant and Calimancoe

Irish and German linens

Printed and pencil'd furniture

calicoes, and printed cottons

Purple and other calicoes

Light and dark ground chintz

Crimson barrateens

Irish sheeting

7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and garlix

Black taffeties

Coloured persians, narrow ditto

Peelongs and figured modes

Cambricks and lawns

Packet ditto

Pistil lawns, buckram

Bed bunts and Flanders tick

Bombazeen, cravats

Manchester velvets

Worsted plush

Cheeks of all sorts

Ribbons and gimps

Quality and shoe binding

Gartering, tapes

Pins and needles

Plain and figur'd silk mitts

Linens and cotton handkerchiefs

Buckles, button links

Thread, shirt buttons

Buttons, twist, silk, and hair

Mufflers, fans, knee garters

Cotton ramalls, and Barcelona

handkerchiefs

Women's purple, white, black

and cloth colour mitts & gloves

Men's shammy, wash leather

and best buckskin gloves

Women's and Girl's black worst-

ed mitts

Men's single and double strip'd

worsted caps

Men's cotton Germantown caps

Men's grey rib'd knit stockings

Men's and Women's worsted

stockings

Ivory and horn combs

Blank books, playings cards

Poste boards, Ink powder

Writing paper, &c. &c. &c.

A L S O,

The very best sort of worst-

cards, Scotch fang, cafter and

felt hats: white and black

sailors bound hats. A few elcks

without cases, that can be well

recommended.

—92 47—